BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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The Progress being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863. NO. 163.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North--Sentence of Vallandigham--Peace Convention to be held in New York--Press on the Death of Jackson.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Northern dates to the 14th received.

The Washington *Chronicle* learns that Vallandigham has been sentenced to imprisonment in Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, for two years. A minority of the Cabinet were in favor of sending him South until the end of the war. The *Herald* says the report is premature, and that the proposed sentence be carried out he is sure to be.

Governor of Ohio. There is a call for a Mass State Convention for peace and reunion, published. The meeting is to be held in New York City on the 3d of June. The Times says, "we are now for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and whilst we will submit to no dismemberment of the country, and no terms not justified by every principle of honor we have gone so far in a spirit of conciliation to restore the Union."

Ten thousand Germans held a meeting at St. Louis on the 10th, and adopted resolutions recommending the removal of Halleck and the promotion of Fremont, Butler and Siegel. Gen. Davidson, commanding the department, has forbidden them that the discussion should be discontinued. They declared their duty to support the President and his appointed Agents; nevertheless the resolutions were adopted.

Against the interference of the military authorities with the freedom of speech denounced. The *Herald*, alluding to the death of Jackson, says: "he resembled Napoleon in the early career more than any other General of modern times; the victory of Chancellorsville was dearly bought; Jackson was a universal favorite in the rebel armies and popular even in our own." The *Herald* gives a lengthy sketch of his military career. The Washington *Chronicle* says, "while only too glad to be rid in any way of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy of so brave a man. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble Christian and a pure man. May God throw these virtues against the sins of the Secessionist advocate, and his great national crime.

The Press Association--Meeting of Directors.

ATLANTA, May 15.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Press Association, was held in this city to-day, present Dr. R. W. Gibbes, President, and Messrs. Clisby, Clarke and Adair, Directors. A full report by the superintendent of his labors thus far was submitted and acted upon. It contains much matter of interest to the members and has been ordered to be printed and distributed. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the zeal, energy, judgment and fidelity displayed thus far by our Superintendant, the Directors see much cause for present satisfaction and full promise of the most gratifying results in the future when all the details of our vast and comprehensive plans shall have been perfected and put in vigorous operation.

G. W. ADAIR, Sec. pro tem.

From Tennessee.

TULLAHOMA, May 16.—Perfectly quiet. Not a word of interest to report.

FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter giving the names of the killed and wounded in Company K, 24 Regiment, N. C. Troops:

MR. J. L. PENNINGTON—*Dear Sir*:—Having received a letter from one of the members of my company, dated May 8th, I have gained the following information relative to the casualties in Company K, 24 regiment, N. C. Troops:

Killed—Sergt B. M Cook, Corp F J Cherry, privates C Burch, S O Hyman, J J Merritt, C Parsons, R G Philips, Wm Priddy, John Smithwick, L Whitehurst, R Risk.

Wounded—Lieuts R D Hancock, in leg; Wm Street, slightly in foot; Sergt W B Bell, dangerously, ball penetrating liver; Corp R P Dowdy, slightly in leg; privates N F Budd, dangerously; L J Moore, slightly; John Lewis, dangerously; T G Perry, badly in side; Wm Pulford, not known; F J Piver, in head; Wm Moser, not known; C M Jones, not known; L Landing, not known; J B Shines, not known; Wm Rutledge, not known; J Oneal, badly; E R Robinson, in shoulder; Sergt H Davenport, stomach, not dangerous.

Missing—Privates R W Humphrey, D E Humphrey and private Fulk.

Killed 11. Wounded 18. Missing 3. Total 32.

The number of men carried into action was thirty-seven enlisted and three commissioned officers, leaving only one officer and seven men with the company after the battle.

He, in the letter says, that I can only give you the casualties in our own company. The other companies suffered almost about the same, and that the brigade commanded by Gen. S. D. Ramseur, covered themselves with glory, being complimented on the field by Generals Jackson, Stuart and Rhodes. The list of casualties show that the compliment was dearly won.

In the above list we have to mourn the loss of some of our noblest sons, who responded to their country's first call, since which time they have been faithfully battling for her rights. While we deeply mourn their loss and sympathize with the bereaved, we must try to emulate their noble example.

I remain, yours very truly,

ALEXANDER MILLER,
Capt. Co K, 24 N. C. T.

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 18-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.
G G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

THE FIGHT AT FAIR BLUFF.—The *Mississippian* says:—We have seen a gentleman who was an eye witness of the fight between General Grant's forces and those under General Bowen near Grand Gulf.—He says the coolness and daring of our troops was seldom if ever equalled. When they made a charge they moved in a compact line as if we'deil together. Not a solitary man left his proper place; and on many occasions they drove their antagonists from their positions, although largely outnumbered, at the point of the bayonet. When it became necessary for them to retire, the same order was observed. Again he he saw the same troops when they stopped in Port Gibson and were handed water by the women and children. There was not the slightest excitement evinced by any of them. On the contrary, their brows wore a calm and pleasant expression. No one would have thought from their appearance that they were just out of one of the hottest battles which this sanguinary war has entailed upon the country,

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SELected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

May 11-M&Ttf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A SMALL FARM LYING TWO miles and a half from Weldon, N. C. It has a good dwelling with five rooms, three negro cabbins, smoke houses, two dairies, corn cribs and all the necessary out-houses. The farm contains two hundred acres, about half of which is cleared. There is enough low ground in cultivation to bring two hundred barrels of corn. There is also on the premises an elegant office. The farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. W. A. Daniel, F. J. Cheek and J. B. Zollicoffer and lies immediately on the road leading from Weldon to Gaston, and one and a half miles from the Roanoke river.

Any one wishing a pleasant residence in a good neighborhood can examine the premises, or address me at the 35th Regt. N. C. Troops, Kinston, N. C.

May 13-1w* W. S. BARCLEFT.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, ONE and a half miles from Haw River Station on the North Carolina Rail Road; containing 225 acres, is offered for sale upon the most accommodating terms. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling, and all necessary out houses. For terms apply to the Editor of the

May 6-tf PROGRESS.

COFFEE FOR SALE.

300 LBS OF EXCELLENT RIO COFFEE FOR sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 6-tf

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

AT A MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT COMPOSED of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held agreeable to notice at Henderson, N. C., May 11th, 1863, Colonel S. S. Royster was called to the Chair and T. L. Brodie was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by J. B. White, Captain and A. Q. M., C. S. A., the following prices were agreed should govern the sales and impressments of the following army supplies, viz:

Corn unshelled $15 per barrel.
Corn shelled and bagged $3 10 per bushel—bags furnished by Government.
Fodder unbaled $2 50 per cwt.
Shucks unbaled $1 75 per cwt.
Sheaf Oats unbaled $2 per cwt.
Straw unbaled 50 cents per cwt.

The Quartermaster was further instructed that the following quantities of corn should be left for the support of each family and plantation: For each horse and mule for the months of May, June and July, one barrel corn; for each horse and mule for the months of August, September and October, half barrel corn; for each member of family until the 1st of November, half peck per week; for each hog until 1st November, one peck corn per month.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Daily Progress* and *Weekly Journal* of the city of Raleigh, and the *Daily Enquirer* of the city of Richmond, Va. S. S. ROYSTER, President.

T. L. BRODIE, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Henderson, N. C., May 11, 1863.

To the Citizens of Granville, Franklin and Warren:

The necessities of the army are such as require the immediate delivery of every bushel of surplus corn and pound of long forage in this District, and I respectfully urge upon you the fact that to subsist our army you must furnish the supplies at once. If this is done I will supercede the necessity of my having to exercise the power of impressment, which would be disagreeable to me and discreditable to you, but my instructions are positive and will be executed.

Very respectfully, J. B. WHITE,
May 14-1w Captain and A. Q. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I HAVE LEARNED WITH GREAT pain that there have been latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defense of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequences; no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You *can* arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. (L. S.)

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr,
Private Secretary.

Daily papers insert one week, weeklies and semi-weekpapers two weeks.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

March 18-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE ACT amendatory of the exemption Act, passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law exempt, them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the due administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Raleigh, May 15-1w Adjutant General.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchange prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by General S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863; by Colonel Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Captain Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. ROBERT OULD,
Richmond, May 9th, 1863. Agent of Exchange.

11.—All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or, wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
May 14-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion. 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years. black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant. May 1-1m

N. C. Standard, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy tf.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address KLAPP & BERRY,

May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	2 50	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL	MAJOR.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hinsdale
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Fleet
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Outlaw
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lee	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert P Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James E Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	[illegible]
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D H Hill
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie		J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Gidney	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Lafon Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	G C Strickland
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John D Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam F Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W R Cunningham
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Cowand
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	A Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morrill
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W B Saunders	A C M'Gilvary
47	Geo F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	F A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Kesner
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Gaither
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spaun

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 50th.
Rameur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 30th, 40th, 56th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments:

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 26th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Hethcott's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO-FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. ROGG, Capt. C. S. A.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK

March 24-tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags. Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them. JORDAN WORTH.

April 28-1m* Market street, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—They must be washed clean.

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date. March 31-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

WANTED

COUPONS OF $ OF 15,000,000 CONFEDERate Loan. Also 7 3-10 $1 and $2 Treasury Notes
April 17- W. R. RICHARDSON

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, notices of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to Send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send such letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we have our friends in the army to write.

To News Agents.—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

The cauldron boils in the North and there is some faint hope that the Yankees will soon be cutting each other's throats. The negro worshippers are determined to suppress free speech and a free press, if possible, while the "Copper heads" mean to defend both if they can; and with such men as Vallandigham, Jim Brooks and Ben Wood, to head the revolutionists, we may expect fun, and possibly some blood. The tyranny of Lincoln and his minions is becoming more and more brutal every day, and the opposition to the usurper is gaining in bitterness and intensity continually.

The arrest of Vallandigham will greatly weaken the government in the Northwest, if not in fact in the whole North, and the sympathizing meeting held in New York City, and the speech of Brooks, is an evidence that there is an under current in that great city that Lincoln would do well not to disturb. Of course they are all the enemies of the South, and we care but little who wins, as between the Black Republicans and the Copper Heads, but we shall rejoice to see Lincoln and Seward at the mercy of the mob, and see the great unwashed millions of those who have been strong for subjugation, tearing each other's eyes out.

As to a peace party in the North, favorable to peace upon any other basis than that of a reconstruction of the Union, there is no such thing. Vallindigham, Brooks and all those who denounce the administration, are yet violent in their hatred to us and uncompromising in their determination to "restore the Union." We have nothing to hope from the North save revolution among themselves, and that is remote indeed. The fact is, from all present appearances, the struggle will go on until one side or the other is conquered. Foreign intervention is now considered as hopeless by nearly all our people, and to be candid, we see no escape but to conquer or be conquered; for much as the people of both sections may want peace the war has gone beyond their control and they are powerless to stop it.

We can make no overtures to the North for peace, being invaded and that power the aggressor, but should they tire of being defeated in battle and in their futile efforts to subjugate us, and propose peace on terms honorable and just to us, we doubt not but our authorities would gladly embrace the opportunity to stop the horrible butchery now going on.

We confess, however, we do not see the first ray of light ahead; no prospect of peace or of the end of the war, for the North will never withdraw her armies and consent to a settlement on our terms. This being so, and foreign help failing us, we have to fight until the one or the other is conquered; as one side or the other will be before the expiration of many more years. Our salvation, then, consists in rapid movements and hard fighting. Let our troops be massed and the enemy fought wherever found, and occasional devastating raids made into their borders, if practicable.

We rejoice at every symptom of revolution in the North, but we repeat, the disaffection among the enemy will never remove the horrors of war from our doors. They may quarrel among themselves but they are united in their hatred of us.

Affairs in the West—The duty of the Hour.

The Richmond papers tell us that Jackson has fallen into the hands of the enemy. If the War Department is in possession of any such information it has not given it to the public, up to this writing, but we are disposed to credit the report, nevertheless. Grant and Banks, it is said, have formed a junction and penetrated to Jackson, the Capitol of Mississippi, and taken possession of the place. Jackson is distant sixty or seventy miles from Vicksburg, and a railroad connects the two places. It is said that Gen. Johnson, who fell back from Jackson for strategetic purposes, has placed himself between the enemy and Vicksburg, and that a battle is imminent.

Whether this be so or not, we can't say, but one thing is certain: we must reinforce in the West, immediately, and whip Grant, Banks and Rosecrans, or Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee are overrun. We censure no one, but it must be apparent to the Government, as it is to the public, that our affairs in the West have been badly managed, and the sooner more brains and better fighting qualities are sent out there, the better. Why should Beauregard's great talents be cooped up in Charleston? No one supposes that he is necessary there to enable the immense works that have been erected to hold the place against any attack likely to be made; but his services, just at this critical time, would be of great advantage to us in the West. What is to be done for that section must be done soon or it is gone to us.

Wm. R Clark writes us from Fayetteville that he has not received his paper for several days. This was caused by the carelessness of our mailer, and we hope it will be better hereafter. The $2 received.

Speculators sometimes get caught, for on Saturday a pair of strangers, having the appearance of speculators, came into our office where if lard was included in the list of articles embargoed in Gov. Vance's proclamation. On satisfying themselves that such was the fact, one of them remarked that it was bad on him as he had *twenty-four thousand pounds in Tarboro'*. This explains the reason why lard is so high—it has been withdrawn from market and is in the hands of speculators. If the government has any use for lard we hope it will seize this Tarboro' lot. The same parties were trying to sell whisky around town, and, we suppose, are regular speculators.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The following North Carolinia soldiers are prisoners in Washington City: W. T. Hogart, 4th Reg't; Stephen Smith, 3d Reg't; J. W. May, 21st Reg't; Jno. Owens, R. A. Perry and Victor Brown, 7th Reg't.

THE SUPREME COURT will commence on Monday, 8th of June. The cases will be docketed as heretofore, but will be called without reference to weeks.—Applicants for license for County and Superior Courts will be examined on the first day of the term.

The party at Tarboro' who sent us an obituary notice is reminded that those notices are inserted for $1 for every fifty words, and that they are never inserted without the money accompanies the manuscript. The one sent will cost $3, and will be inserted when the money is received.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK—EXPERIENCE OF A PRISONER, ETC.

There is no change in the "situation" on the Rappahannock. Hooker's army is worse demoralized than ever before, and the idea of his advancing again is simply ridiculous. If he does Lee will finish him—that's all.

The following is from the *Examiner*:

ACCOUNTS OF CITIZENS CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.

A citizen of Fredericksburg, who was taken prisoner during the battle of Chancellorsville, and afterwards carried to Washington, gives an interesting account of his experience. He was on his way to Faquier, and was taken prisoner on Tuesday by the advance corps of Hooker's army and brought back to Chancellorsville. He says that for the first time in his life, when he saw the immense columns of the enemy stretching for miles and miles, he felt serious fears for the safety of Gen Lee's army. The hosts of Hooker, countless in number and perfect in equipment, seemed irresistable. This feeling was not relieved until Sunday morning, when, from the Chancellor house, he saw the same grand army, whom but the day before he had beheld with awe, rushing in headlong flight towards the river, without coats, hats, guns, or anything. Hooker was very seriously injured. He was leaning against one of the pillars of the porch of Chancellor house when the pillar was struck and knocked down by one of our shell. Hooker fell with the pillar, and his injury was so severe, at least for the time, that he was unable to rise without assistance.

As the enemy retreated our informant was carried across the river and sent to Washington where he was lodged in the prison known as the Carroll Barracks. Here he had little opportunity of seeing or hearing what was going on in the city, but he says that from such observations as he had an opportunity of making, he was convinced that the people of Washington were in a state of apathy as regarded the result of the war. They seemed perfectly indifferent which army was defeated, and well content with the despotism under which they lived. This gentleman adds his testimony to the fact that the bulk of the Northern army is composed of foreigners. During the six days he was in Hooker's camp it was a rare occurrence for him to meet a native American.

Another gentleman captured under somewhat similar circumstances, and also carried to Washington after the battle, gives it as his opinion that Hooker lost, first and last, in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters, not less than seventy-five thousand men.

A friend has furnished us with the following extracts from a letter written by an officer in the 14th Regiment N. C. T. The writer is a modest, unassuming gentleman; and what he states may be relied upon. Where all did well, none exceeded the 14th:

IN CAMP, May 9th, 1863.

You have no doubt heard the particulars of the fight ere this, and I will not attempt a description of it. It was far beyond anything I had ever imagined. I wish you could go over the battle-field and see for yourself; you would then know something of the *horrors* of war. It is now over a week since the fighting commenced, and there are still hundreds of the dead and wounded lying on the field, that have not been touched. I suppose it would be almost impossible for any one to pass over the field now and breathe.

I have no idea what will be done with our Regiment. I don't think we have more than 125 men left; but they have raised themselves so high in the estimation of Gen. Rhodes, who is now our Maj. General, that he will not let us go if he can help it. He told Col. Bennett, Sunday, after we came out of the fight, that it was certainly the best regiment he ever saw. The other regiments of the Brigade gave way soon after we went in, and the 14th drove the enemy from the breastworks without assistance. We were exposed to a cross-fire for two and a half hours.

Tell ——— I got a sword off the battle-field for him as soon as he gets a commission. I could have picked up a cart load if I could have brought them off.—Among other things we captured 400 barrels of crackers and 75,000 lbs. bacon. I think they will increase our rations now.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Quite a number of Yankee prisoners have had an airing in the Confederacy lately. The *Enquirer* of Friday says:

For the edification especially of the Northern press, which places its estimate of the Federal loss in "missing" at the recent battles near Fredericksburg at between two and three thousand, we submit the following facts and figures:

There arrived at the Libby prison, from Chancellorsville and near Fredericksburg, during the several days succeeding the battles, five thousand two hundred and thirty-seven Federal soldiers, including over three hundred officers, all of whom have since been sent off by flag of truce to City Point, for embarkation, homeward bound.

There also arrived this week from the South, (sent by Gen. Forrest,) fourteen hundred and thirty-one prisoners, taken near Rome, Ga. They fill out the number to 6,668. There were in the prison previously 149 captives who had not been disposed of.—All have now been sent off—2,778 going down on Tuesday, and 4,044 leaving on yesterday morning. In the above list no wounded are counted—none of the several thousands left in our hands by the retreating Federals after the battles near Fredericksburg, having received. They have doubtless, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Lee, been delivered to Hooker to take care of himself. None of the officers captured by Forrest have as yet arrived from the South.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The following extracts are from Northern papers of the 12th:

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday, under its caption of "The News," has the following:

The Washington papers of yesterday make no mention of the movements of the army of the Potomac, the telegraph is silent under the closed hand of the government censor, and it seems probable that whatever new movements Gen. Hooker undertakes, a secrecy more rigid even than attended his last operations will be observed. From Washington the rumor comes that the army has again crossed the Rappahannock, and the rebels forced either by the necessity of obtaining food, the severance of all their communications with Richmond, or by the demonstrations of Gen. Dix's forces from the York river, have retreated rapidly toward Richmond, leaving the celebrated plateau at Fredericksburg to our peaceful occupancy. The New York *Times* professes to have "positive knowledge" that Gen. Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock in force, his men being again provided with eight days' rations. There is a probability, of course, that these reports are true, but until verified it is best to consider them as needing confirmation. New York and Philadelphia were excited on Sunday by a report that Richmond had been taken by the forces moving up the York river. The same report prevailed here, but found few believers.

GEN. HALLECK ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

We learn by special advices from Washington, says the N. Y. *Evening Post* of Monday, that Gen. Halleck about to take the field in person, not, it is understood, is with the purpose of relieving Gen. Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of transpiring events, and the better able to influence their general direction. The authority upon which we have this information is usually well founded.

It is a significant fact, and one that will increase the confidence of the country in General Hooker, that he did not execute his late retrograde movement until he had planned his present one, and had become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancellorsville, contracted as it had been by the unfortunate defection of the Eleventh Corps at the commencement of the struggle.

We have seen a private letter from a distinguished officer in Sickles' Corps, in which he writes:

A letter from Washington, dated last evening, says it was yesterday rumored very freely about that the army of the Potomac was again upon its feet, and its banners once more flying. The men had been supplied with eight days' rations, and the whole force were under marching orders. To-day the rumor assumes a more tangible shape, and now there is every reason to hope and believe that the campaign is not ended with the retreat across the Rappahannock, but that that movement was only the commencement of a series by which the wished-for end is to be attained. A few days will suffice to show that Gen. Hooker has skilfully and with great foresight planned these movements, and that the real object is yet within his grasp.

FROM THE PAMUNKEY—ACTIVITY OF OUR FORCES ON YORK RIVER.

WEST POINT, Va., May 7—9 P. M.

West Point is indisputably in our possession. The U. S. steamer, Commodore Morris, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis, at the suggestion of Maj. Gen. Keyes, came up to this point yesterday on a reconnoissance. Nothing of any interest occurred by the way and she returned last evening.

This morning, Yorktown was all alive. The scenes of activity, such as were witnessed a year since, appeared again. Several transports and ever so many soldiers, (I dare not tell you how many,) cavalry and artillery, were ready for the move. Additional gunboats appeared on the river and without ten minutes delay the whole moved this way and occupied the point. The whole were under the orders of Gen. Keyes, he making the Morgan his flag-ship. The Commodore Morris led the way. Everything was quiet on the river, and by two o'clock pickets were thrown out, and an advance made towards the White House by a squad of the 6th New York cavalry, led by Maj. Wm. P. Hall, and a squad of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, led by Capt. Paul. Gen. Keyes, with a portion of his Staff, then reconnoitered the position and personally superintended the landing and disposition of the troops. I have seen much of such matters during the war, but certainly I never saw anything conducted so quickly and efficiently as the occupation of this place. I followed the cavalry a short distance out of West Point. About three miles out the Rebel picket line was established. It consisted of thirteen men, under the command of a Lieutenant of the 15th Va. Cavalry. On seeing our vessels coming up they retreated to the woods. Lt. Crozier of the 6th New York Cavalry, led a detachment through the wood, when the first shot that was fired struck his horse in the neck, and was the cause of the rider's death. The horse jumped aside and threw his rider on his head and then fell on him heavily, killing him instantly. The rest pursued the Rebels and captured four, who were brought in at once. Lieutenant Crozier was immediately seen by a surgeon, but to no purpose. His remains will go to Fortress Monroe to-morrow morning. He was an excellent officer and loved by his men. I believes he leaves a young wife, residing in New Jersey.

From the accounts we have from the enemy, I think they have but a small force in this vicinity.—When the cavalry returns to-morrow morning we shall know more.

Major General Dix came up this evening from Fortress Monroe on the C. W. Thomas, and consulted with Gen. Keyes, who commands the expedition.—The boat is about to leave, so that I must close.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* in Mr. Vallindigham's case was argued yesterday before Judge Leavitt. United States Circuit Court, and the argument will be continued to-day.

The Buell Court of Inquiry concluded its labors yesterday and adjourned *sine die*. The Court has been in session one hundred and sixty-five days.

DISLOYAL PAPERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The sale or distribution of the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York; the New York *Caucasian*, the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, the *Democratic Journal*, of Jerseyville, the Chicago *Times* and Dubuque *Herald*, has been prohibited in this military district by Gen. Davidson.

FRIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

A member of Sickles' corps, who was in the fight at Chancellorsville, writes:

Through the mercy of Heaven I escaped harm in the terrible carnage of Saturday and Sunday. Our corps bore the brunt of the battle both days, repulsing Stonewall Jackson on Saturday, whose command numbered 40,000 men, and on Sunday holding in check for more than two hours the masses of Lee in his attack on our right. We lost more than three thousand in killed and wounded, including two hundred and forty-five officers, and among the latter three Generals and six Colonels.

The *Sentinel* has New York papers of the 12th, from which it compiles the following:

It is asserted, from Grafton, Va., that the "rebels" have left that part of the Strte.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says they have captured great quantities of horses, cattle and other booty, and are now advancing on Parkersburg.

Col. Jacobs had been whipped by Morgan, with heavy loss, at Lebanon, on the 14th.

A Vallandigham "sympathizing" meeting had been held in New York. James Brooks made a speech, in which he said New York and New Jersey were the only free States left.

The steamer Horizon was lost in the engagement at Grand Gulf, with 100,000 rations.

The news from Europe is five days later.

It is stated that France has taken offence at Minister Adams' conduct in England, and demands an explanation.

The Greeks have suffered an invasion by the sloop of Prussia.

Polish affairs are unchanged.

Gold in New York ranges at 148 to 149, in consequence of the "favorable news" from the army!

James Madison Cutts (Senator Douglas' father-in-law) is dead.

It is said that Gen. Holleck is to accompany Hooker, as an adviser. "Two heads be t-r than one."

Wm. P. Corbin and T. P. McGran have been tried as spies and sentenced to be shot, on the charge of "recruiting within the lines of the United States forces, for the so-called Confederate army." They were so engaged at Rouse's mills, Pendleton county, Ky., the former under a commission from Gen. Humphrey Marshal'.

James Brooks, in his "Vallandigham" speech, said: "In my judgment and belief it is not so much the intention of the Administration to subjugate the South, as it is to subjugate the North." [Good, and cheers.]

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 38TH REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS,

In the battles of May 2d and 3d near Chancellorsville.

HEADQUARTERS 38TH REGT., N. C. TROOPS,
Camp Gregg, Va., May 8th, 1863.

Maj M McR McLaughlin, severely wounded.

Company A—Killed—Privates John A Best, Jno T Bishop, W R Shooker. Wounded—Lieut R M Middleton, Corp J D McCanne, privates W M Hurst, C C Baney, C M Alphin, Wm Thomas, J W Bishop, M H Owen.

Company B—Killed—First Lieut R O Hair, private Jesse Shermer and Isaac Shores. Wounded—Corps J B Vestal, L W Wooten, S L Kelly, privates Caleb Creekmore, F A Garner, W L Hanes, W L Martin, L J Wells, Eli Sugart, J A Joyner, Saml Mitchell, S C Davis. Missing—Privates Jackson Ireland and Welsher Lash.

Company C—Killed—Private W E Bass. Wounded—Capt J T Wilson, slightly; H J Hudson, 2d Lieut, slightly; Sergts E T Bass, J D Lindsey, Corp W R Tew, privates John Bass, Jonas Baker, Joseph Buff, James Cook, W H H Pope, Marshall Vann.

Company D—Wounded—Capt H C Darden, slightly; Corp F A Clifton, privates J H Wilkins, Alvin Odom, L J Carpenter, M McCullen, Lewis McClenny, E M Salmon, Rufus Strap, Moses Lachamy. Missing—Reddin House.

Company E—Killed—Capt D G McRae, private W J Hutchinson. Wounded—First Lieut A W Dockery, slightly; 2d Lieut R A Robinson, privates W C Meachem, Benj Barbour, Robert Brooks, Jas Crouch, Richard Webb, Mason Garrett. Missing—Privates W R McCaskill, Jesse Pipes.

Company F—Killed—Sergt A L Sigman, private B Huffman. Wounded—First Lieut J A Yount, Corp W Traffenstedt, privates P Traffenstedt, W S Huffman.

Company G—Wounded—Sergt J N Bradshaw, Corp Alex Williams, privates J W Lockey, W L Ellis, W A Mehaffa, D A Wilson, B F Hines, Cyrus Drum, J P Long, J S Bradshaw. Missing—Private H M Poplin.

Company H—Killed—Privates W M Newby and W G Nance. Wounded—Second Lieut M Cranford, Corps M B Lassiter, J I Johnson, privates I W Lanier, W D Ingram, G M Moore.

Company I—Killed—Private Job Wright. Wounded—Privates C B Powell, George Blanton, A Lewis, J S Elliott, P P Crowder, H S Pannell. Missing—Sergt W C Hamrick, privates W Sansing, D D Wright.

Company K—Killed—Sergt A Monroe, privates J R Black, John Murphy, Colin Monroe. Wounded—Sergt D C McCaskill, privates D T Grady, A Guion, A McDiarmid, N W McLeod, W Murphy, H A Priest, Isaac Avery. Missing—Privates E E Newton, D A McMillan.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	18
Wounded,	84
Missing,	11
Total,	113

Respectfully, &c.,
D. M McINTIRE, Adjt.

GRIERSON'S RAID THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.—The *Mississippian* is rather severe on the blood of that State for suffering the Yankee cavalry marauders, under Grierson, to go unmolested through that State. That paper says:

The Colonel of the 7th Illinois Cavalry has achieved a success without opposition. He marched through the State of Mississippi, to our humiliation and disgrace, without let or hindrance. The citizens of Georgia choose to act differently. The citizens of Mississippi could have arrested Grierson's progress. The citizens of Mississippi could have given the Governor timely information. The citizens of Mississippi did neither. Will our good friends allow us to tell them one of this very same Grierson's feats? The 7th Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Grierson, started in pursuit of thirty-one pieces of fine brass artillery, which were misdirected and without support, after the battle of Elkhorn. One hundred and twenty Missouri infantry, after marching three days and fasting and fighting thirty hours, formed a line of battle, received Grierson's charge, killed forty of his men at the first fire, and sent the rest reeling and plunging back to Elkhorn, and then moved quietly off to join Gen. Price. The artillery was saved. Grierson did not try it on any more. Capt. R. H. Carter, Capt. (now Col.) F. M. Cockerell, 2d Missouri, and Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Sentney, 2d Mo., and this fragment of the 2d Mo., disposed of Grierson in short order. Two hundred men, with shot guns, sand in their gizzards, taking advantage of position, could have arrested Grierson's march, and saved us this humiliation, and the disasters that may follow.

Let every county organize its men. Let counties vie with each other in the emergency. Which shall win for itself the honor of being known in the future history of Mississippi as the Banner county? These raids must be prevented, or our communication with the East may be distroyed and the most disastrous consequences follow. Our volunteer forces will not be left to act alone. Powerful bodies of Confederate cavalry are on our borders. These must be swelled and sustained. Small bodies of men can keep large bodies in check. Guard the most defensible passes on the roads. Let the foe feel the death-shot from brush and brake. Make him afraid to move in small detachments. When he moves in large masses he moves slow, and we can meet him. Cut off his wagon and ordnance trains. Fell timbers in his path, and while he removes them, pick off his men. Such modes of defense are the most telling and effective of any known in warfare. We cannot escape the notice of history, of our neighbors, and the world; nor can we escape the fearful retribution of cowardice, if the foe be permitted to occupy the country.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The ninth biennial session of this body was held in Augusta, Ga., commencing on the 8th and closing on the 12th inst. About one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, representing eight of the Confederate States. Rev. Dr. Mell, of Ga., was President, Rev. Dr. Manly, of Ala., Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Va. and Rev. Drs. Williams and Reynolds, of S. C., Vice-Presidents. Rev. Messrs. Landrum, of Ga., and Geo. B. Taylor, of Va., Secretaries, and Col. D. J. Elford, of S. C. Treasurer. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, took an active part in the proceedings, and by his judicious and eloquent speeches added no little to the interest of the meeting. Encouraging reports were read from the missions in China and Africa, as also from those in the Domestic field. But the chief attention of the Convention was directed to the work of missions and colportage in our army. At a mass meeting on Saturday night, $5,000 was raised for this object.

The following resolution on the state of the country was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past two years have only confirmed the conviction expressed by this Convention at its last session, that the war which has been forced upon us, is, on our part, just and necessary, and have only strengthened our opposition to a reunion with the United States on any terms whatever; and that while deploring the dreadful evils of the war, and earnestly desiring peace, we have no thought of compromising, but will render a hearty support to the Confederate Government in all constitutional measures to secure our independence.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held in Raleigh, N. C., commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1865.

For the Progress.

LINES TO WILLIE C. McP——, CO. "A," REG. N. C. TROOPS.

BY ERATO.

Willie, when o'er thy youthful heart
Sad thoughts and sorrows play;
Look up, and know for thee there dawns
A brighter, better day.
And when amid the din of camp
With loneliness oppress'd,
And not a single ray of hope
Illuminates thy breast;
Then know another's heart is sad,
Another lonely too;
And in some quiet lone retreat,
She fondly thinks of you!
When up in ether twinkling stars
Are shining all so fair;
She fondly thinks of Willie then—
And for him breathes a prayer.
Dear Willie, she will often pray—
If prayer avails on high,
Thou shalt return to us again,
Not "in the battle die."
Oh! Angels keep "our Willie" safe,
Guard well his youthful head:
Watch 'round him in the battle hour—
Ward off the flying lead!
Around his tent be sentinel,
Let nothing harm him there;
And with thy wings, fan from his brow,
The smallest shade of care!

FAIR BLUFF, N. C.
N. C. *Presbyterian* copy.

For Congress.—CAPTAIN WM. J. HOUSTON requests us to say, in reply to the numerous applications both in and out of the army, received by him to be a candidate to represent the people of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the Confederate States, that if selected for that responsible position by the people, he will endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity, and with the view to promote the independence, success and prosperity of the Confederate States. He avails himself of this means of communication, because the rapid movement of our armies and consequent interrupted mail facilities render it difficult for him to answer his friends in a different manner.

May 18-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS EX. STEAMSHIPS CHEE AND PET.

ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following valuable articles imported in above named steamers:

10 cases Madder Prints, ¾. 14,000 yards.
13 bales unbleached Shirting, 9000 yards.
5 cases Long Cloth, 4125 yards
2 cases Cotton Drills, 1250 yards
2 cases White India Twills, 1850 yards
2 cases Osnaburgs, 28 in 2500 yards
1 bale Twist Welch Flannel, 828 yards
1 bale Fancy wove " 552 yards
3 cases Pearl Sewing Thread, 200 yards
2 cases " " Cotton, 200 yards
2 cases Linnen Thread, assorted, 400 yards
1 case Diamond Thread, assorted, 1250 lbs
2 cases Glazed Thread
1 case White Linen Thread
1 case Colored "
2 cases Hooks and Eyes, Black and White, 150 gr
1 case Pins
2 cases Buttons, assorted
1 case Dressing Combs
12 cases Blucher Boots, 1200 pair
1 case Ladies' Cassimere Boots, 120 pair
15 cases Extra Paste Blacking, 180 doz
10 kegs Printer's Ink
1 case English Foolscap Paper, 20 reams
50 cases Extract Logwood
1000 sacks Liv Table Salt, 20 lbs each
175 boxes Tin Plate
15 tons Hoop Iron
7 doz Shovels
20 boxes Window Glass, French
25 doz Painted Pails
25 doz Corn Brooms
50 Coils Rope
1 pipe Fine Cognac Brandy, dark
1 pipe " " pale
6 quar casks Fine Cognac Brandy, dark Martell
10 cases " " " 1 doz each "
88 cases " " " " "
10 cases Pure Gin, Genevs
20 cases Champagne, Crown
50 cases Claret Wine, St Julien
5 cases Alcohol
10 chests Congo Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
41 boxes Star Candles, 40 lbs each
22 boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 lbs each
52 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs each
58 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda
68 casks Sal Soda
50 kegs White Zinc Paint
3 cases Quinine, 300 ounces
20 drums Castor Oil, 6 gallons each
11 cases do do
5 barrels Epsom Salts
1 case Tanning Acid, 600 ounces
1 case Chloroform, 50 lbs
1 case do 6 do
1 case do 40 ounces
1 drum Balsam Copavia, 112 lbs
4 tierces do do 400 "
1 case do do 15 "
1 case Copavia Capsules, 500 lbs
1 case Iodide Mercury, 32 lbs
1 tierce Sal Chlordide Soda, 105 lbs
1 tierce Pulv Tart Acid, 120 lbs
2 tierces Ammon Carb, 224 lbs
1 case Calomel, 1 2 lbs
1 jar do 8 "
2 tierces Cream Tartar, 240 lbs
1 case Ipecac, 24 ounces
1 jar Strychnine, 4 ounces
1 tierce Pulv Rhei, 120 lbs
3 barrels Powdered Liquorice, 336 lbs
1 tierce Citric Acid, 120 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, 50 lbs
1 case Ext Cahse Co, 20 lbs
1 jar Pulv Ipecac, 4 lbs
1 jar Pulv Opie, 8 lbs
1 jar Pul Rhei E I, 8 lbs
1 jar Tanning, 2 lbs
1 jar Corosive Subliment, 8 lbs
1 jar Tinc Arnica, 4 lbs
1 package Cayene Pepper, 6 lbs
1 jar Mercurial Ointment, 8 lbs
1 jar Pulv Cubeb, 16 lbs
1 jar Of Jecenis, 15 lbs
1 jar Creosote, 1 lb
1 jar Red Precipitate, 6 lbs
1 jar White " 6 "
1 tierce Gum Assafœdita, 56 lbs
4 boxes Magnesia Carb, 64 oz
1 tierce Potash, 192 lbs
1 tierce " 190 "
1 box Gum Arabic and Key
1 jar Pulv Opium, 2 lbs
1 jar Pil Hydrag, 8 "
1 jar Potash Iodine, 6 lbs
1 jar Morph Sulph, 6 oz.
1 Dan Homœopathic Coca, 50 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, and Reg, 50 lbs
1 Flask Quicksilver
1 case Oil Peppermint, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Cloves, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Bergamot, 9 lbs
1 jar Chu Iron, 8 oz
1 jar Nit Silver, 4oz
4 boxes Spels, 200 lbs
6 yds Imnis Glass Blister
50 doz Brown Coath Tissue
30 yds Brown Bromp Plaster
5 doz " Tissue Dressing

May 18-tf

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisement. May 18-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PREFER THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

Dec 20-tf